

Message Text

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SUBJECT: SUGGESTED TEXT OF ECLA REMARKS FOR AMBASSADOR
WHITES

FOR USDEL ECLA BIENNIAL MEETING

THERE FOLLOWS A SUGGESTED TEXT PREPARED IN ARA/ECP FOR
AMBASSADOR WHITE FOR USE AT THE ECLA BIENNIAL MEETING. THE
REMARKS INCORPORATE SUGGESTIONS MADE BY SEVERAL OFFICERS IN
THE DEPARTMENT.

QUOTE IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE FOR ME TO HEAD THE U.S.
DELEGATION TO THE 16TH BIENNIAL MEETING OF THE ECONOMIC
COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA. SINCE WE LAST MET IN QUITO
IN APRIL 1973, THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM HAS SUFFERED A
SERIES OF SHOCKS OF CRISIS PROPORTIONS. I BELIEVE IT IS
NOW POSSIBLE TO SAY THAT THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM HAS
ABSORBED THE SHOCKS MUCH BETTER THAN ANY OF US WOULD HAVE
PREDICTED. THE EFFECTS OF THESE CHANGES, HOWEVER, ARE
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STILL WORKING THEMSELVES OUT THROUGH THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM.

THIS GATHERING COMES AT A KEY POINT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF
THE RELATIONS OF MY COUNTRY BOTH WITHIN THE HEMISPHERE AND

GLOBALLY. WITHIN THE HEMISPHERE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES WILL MEET BEGINNING THURSDAY IN WASHINGTON--MEETINGS IN WHICH OUR SECRETARY OF STATE WILL BE AN ACTIVE PARTICIPANT. WE EXPECT THAT THE OAS SESSION WILL TAKE FURTHER STEPS TOWARDS DEFINING THE

FUTURE ORGANIZATION AND ROLE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM. GLOBALLY, THE OECD IS MEETING NOW TO DISCUSS VARIOUS ECONOMIC QUESTIONS. IN JUNE THE PREPARATORY CONFERENCE FOR THE 7TH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UN WILL BE HELD IN NEW YORK, TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE 7TH SPECIAL SESSION ITSELF IN SEPTEMBER. THESE MEETINGS WILL BE IMPORTANT IN SHAPING THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM.

MY DELEGATION BELIEVES THAT THIS GATHERING OF ECLA CAN PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN DEFINING AND CLARIFYING THE MANY KEY ECONOMIC ISSUES THAT WILL FACE OUR COUNTRIES IN THE YEARS AHEAD. THESE INCLUDE: PROBLEMS OF OVERALL COUNTRY AND SECTORIAL DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING THE KEY AGRICULTURAL SECTOR; TRADE AND ITS RELATION TO DEVELOPMENT; COMMODITY ISSUES AND THEIR ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS; SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AS KEYS TO DEVELOPMENT; AND THE IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION IN THE HEMISPHERE.

THE SECRETARIAT OF UN ECLA HAS MADE AN IMPRESSIVE ANALYSIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN TERMS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN EXPERIENCE DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THIS DECADE. I WISH TO COMPLIMENT THOSE WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HIGH QUALITY OF THIS DOCUMENT. I HAVE ALSO STUDIED WITH GREAT ATTENTION THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF HIGH LEVEL GOVERNMENT EXPERTS THAT MET IN BOGOTA IN MARCH OF THIS YEAR. TOGETHER, THE TWO DOCUMENTS COMPRISE AN IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE ASSESSMENT OF THE LATIN AMERICAN EXPERIENCE. I HAVE DRAWN A GOOD DEAL ON THESE DOCUMENTS IN PREPARING MY REMARKS.

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OVERALL COUNTRY AND SECTORIAL DEVELOPMENT: LATIN AMERICAN GROWTH HAS BEEN SUBSTANTIAL DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS. AN AVERAGE RATE OF REAL GROWTH IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF ABOUT 7 PERCENT ANNUALLY, WHICH THE ECLA STUDY SUGGESTS, WAS ACHIEVED OVER THE YEARS 1970-1974 AND IS REMARKABLE IN TODAY'S WORLD. IT IS A DEMONSTRATION OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH LATIN AMERICA POSSESSES THE CAPACITY FOR GROWTH. HOWEVER, DURING THIS FIVE YEAR PERIOD THE RATE OF POPULATION INCREASE IN LATIN AMERICA HAS BEEN RELATIVELY HIGH, BY INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS, MAKING THE PER CAPITA GAINS MORE MODEST.

A SECOND CHARACTERISTIC I WISH TO NOTE IS THE DIVERGENCY

AMONG THE COUNTRIES OF THE HEMISPHERE WITH REGARD TO THEIR RATES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH. GENERALLY, THE LARGER AND MORE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES HAVE MADE THE GREATER GAINS. IT IS

WORTH ASKING WHY THIS HAS BEEN SO IN ORDER TO PROVIDE SPECIAL HELP FOR THE SLOWER GROWING COUNTRIES.

AS A THIRD POINT, THE ANALYSIS STRESSES THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EXTERNAL SECTOR AND THE FAVORABLE EXPORT PRICES WHICH EXISTED AS A GENERATOR OF GROWTH. THIS SECTOR IS OF FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE. IT MUST BE SUSTAINED AND PROMOTED.

FOURTH, THE ANALYSIS CONTAINS A FRANK AND INCISIVE DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION, UNEQUAL INCOME DISTRIBUTION, UNDER AND UNEMPLOYMENT THAT EXIST IN SPITE OF THE RAPID GAINS IN OVERALL GROWTH. A LARGE RESERVOIR OF EXTREME POVERTY REMAINS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE. MUCH OF THE POPULATION HAS CONTINUED TO BE ISOLATED FROM MODERN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE.

A FIFTH POINT I WISH TO MENTION IS THE RELATIVELY SLOW PACE OF GROWTH OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR. IN THE AGGREGATE, THE MINIMUM TARGET OF 4 PERCENT, SET BY THE IDS, WAS NOT ACHIEVED; ONLY 6 COUNTRIES ACHIEVED A RATE OF AGRICULTURAL GROWTH THAT EXCEEDED 4 PERCENT. I THINK THIS IS A MATTER THAT SHOULD RECEIVE MAJOR ATTENTION IN UNCLASSIFIED

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OUR COUNTRIES.

SECRETARY OF STATE KISSINGER PROPOSED MARCH 1 AT HOUSTON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A HEMISPHERE AGRICULTURAL CONSULTATIVE GROUP, UNDER THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK. HE SUGGESTED A GOAL OF ANNUAL PRODUCTION INCREASES IN THE RANGE OF 3-1/2 TO 4 PERCENT, TO BE ACHIEVED THROUGH NEW INVESTMENT IN REGIONAL AND NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS, INTEGRATION OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH EFFORTS, AND ADOPTION OF IMPROVED NATIONAL FOOD AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS. THE PROPOSAL HAS GENERATED CONSIDERABLE INTEREST IN THE IDB AND HOPEFULLY WILL RECEIVE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION BY MEMBER GOVERNMENTS. IN THE VIEW OF MANY EXPERTS, LATIN AMERICA COULD MATCH THE U.S. AS A FOOD EXPORT REGION. THERE IS A POTENTIAL THAT REMAINS TO BE REALIZED.

LET ME ADDRESS FOR A MOMENT HOW THE UNITED STATES IS CO-OPERATING WITH LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN GOVERNMENTS IN ATTEMPTING TO JOINTLY SOLVE THE PROBLEMS RAISED IN THE LAST TWO POINTS--UNFAVORABLE AGRICULTURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS. OUR DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE EFFORT RECOGNIZES THE NEED FOR A STRATEGY DESIGNED TO ASSIST THOSE PEOPLE WHO HAVE REMAINED OUTSIDE THE MAINSTREAM OF MODERN LIFE.

THE AREAS OF IMPORTANT CONCENTRATION IN U.S. BILATERAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN RECENT YEARS HAVE BEEN, AND

REMAIN, IN FOOD, NUTRITION, EDUCATION, POPULATION PROGRAMS AND HEALTH. WHEREAS IN 1973 THESE CATEGORIES ACCOUNTED FOR ABOUT 60 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL AID PROGRAM, THESE SECTORS REPRESENT 93 PERCENT OF WHAT WE HOPE TO DO IN THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

THE GOVERNMENTS WITH WHICH OUR AID PROGRAM IS WORKING ARE INCREASINGLY EXPERIENCED IN DIRECTING THE BENEFITS OF AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS TO THE POOREST STRATA OF THE SOCIETY. AN EXAMPLE OF HOW WE SUPPORT THIS ACTIVITY IS THE PRESENT PRACTICE FOR AID PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT THOSE INSTITUTIONS WHICH PROVIDE DIRECT CREDIT TO OPERATORS OF SMALL FARMS WHO ARE CONSIDERED TO BE TOO HIGH A RISK TO RECEIVE CREDIT FROM THE TRADITIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

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OUR ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES ARE ATTEMPTING TO OVERCOME NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES, ESPECIALLY AMONG YOUNG CHILDREN AND MOTHERS. POPULATION PLANNING ASSISTANCE WILL HELP COUNTRIES MEET GOALS SUGGESTED AT THE WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE HELD LAST AUGUST IN BUCHAREST AND APPROVED BY LATIN AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS. AID IS ALSO PLANNING TO EXPAND ITS PRESENT HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE THE DISTRIBUTION AND QUALITY OF THESE GOVERNMENT SERVICES FOR THE POOR MAJORITY.

TRADE: LET ME TURN NOW TO A DIFFERENT AREA. IT IS ONE IN WHICH THE U.S. HAS TAKEN A MAJOR INITIATIVE IN RESPONSE TO LATIN AMERICAN EFFORTS TO EXPAND AND DIVERSIFY EXPORTS.

THE TRADE ACT INTENDS, AS ONE OF ITS PURPOSES, "TO PROVIDE FAIR AND REASONABLE ACCESS TO PRODUCTS OF LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN THE U.S. MARKET." THUS THE ACT AUTHORIZES THE PRESIDENT TO IMPLEMENT A GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WHICH, BY TOTALLY ELIMINATING TARIFFS ON NEARLY ALL MANUFACTURED AND SEMI-MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS WITH THE EXCEPTIONS OF A FEW SENSITIVE PRODUCT CATEGORIES, AND ON A SELECTED LIST OF AGRICULTURAL AND PRIMARY PRODUCTS, WILL IMPROVE THE COMPETITIVE POSITION IN THE UNITED STATES MARKET FOR EXPORTS OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES. THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN CONSULTING CLOSELY WITH THE COUNTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA CONCERNING OUR SYSTEM OF GSP, ESPECIALLY THE PRODUCTS TO BE INCLUDED, AND WE INTEND TO IMPLEMENT OUR GSP IN THE MOST BENEFICIAL MANNER POSSIBLE VIS A VIS LATIN AMERICA.

IN IMPLEMENTING GENERALIZED PREFERENCES, WHETHER IT BE THE PRODUCT LIST, THE COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS, OR

OTHER ASPECTS, THE UNITED STATES IS TAKING, AND WILL

CONTINUE TO TAKE, SERIOUS ACCOUNT OF LATIN AMERICAN TRADE INTERESTS. WE HAVE IN THE PAST AND WILL CONSULT CLOSELY WITH YOU IN THE FUTURE IN THIS REGARD.

SOME PROVISIONS OF THE TRADE ACT, PARTICULARLY THE EXCLUSION OF VENEZUELA AND ECUADOR FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE GSP, HAVE BEEN CRITICIZED. PRESIDENT FORD, SECRETARY UNCLASSIFIED

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KISSINGER, AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY BILL ROGERS HAVE ALL EXPRESSED THEIR REGRET WITH THESE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT. WE HAVE BEEN CONSULTING CLOSELY WITH CONGRESS ABOUT THE POSSIBLE MODIFICATION OF THIS PROVISION. ALREADY SEVERAL BILLS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS THAT WOULD AMEND THE OPEC EXCLUSION PROVISION AND WE HAVE REASON TO HOPE THAT THE PROVISION WILL BE MODIFIED PRIOR TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GSP.

OF EQUAL IF NOT GREATER SIGNIFICANCE, HOWEVER, IS THE AUTHORITY CONTAINED IN THE ACT FOR THE U.S. TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CURRENT ROUND OF MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS IN GENEVA. WHILE GSP CONCESSIONS ARE VOLUNTARY AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, IT IS IN THESE MTN NEGOTIATIONS THAT LASTING REDUCTIONS IN TARIFF LEVELS AND OTHER TRADE RESTRICTIONS CAN BE OBTAINED. IF THE NEGOTIATIONS ARE SUCCESSFUL, THESE REDUCTIONS WILL PROVIDE BOTH THE DEVELOPED AND THE DEVELOPING WORLD WITH THE FRAMEWORK TO EXPAND AND LIBERALIZE WORLD TRADE SO AS TO BENEFIT THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD.

COMMODITY ISSUES:

RELATED TO THE TRADE FIELD AS WELL AS TO THE UN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IS GLOBAL TRADE IN COMMODITIES--THE STABILITY OF PRICES TO PRODUCERS, AND THE SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY FOR CONSUMERS. THE UNITED STATES IS BOTH A MAJOR PRODUCER AND A MAJOR CONSUMER OF INTERNATIONALLY TRADED COMMODITIES. LIKE THE PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN THIS HEMISPHERE, WE ARE CONCERNED WITH THE EXCESSIVE PRICE FLUCTUATIONS AND SUPPLY UNCERTAINTIES WHICH HAVE BESET WORLD COMMODITY TRADE, ESPECIALLY OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS. THESE FLUCTUATIONS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE REGULAR FLOW OF ESSENTIAL RAW MATERIALS IN WORLD TRADE AFFECT THE ECONOMIES OF INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ALIKE. UNDULY LOW COMMODITY PRICES SERVE NEITHER THE INTERESTS OF CONSUMERS NOR PRODUCERS. NEW INVESTMENT IS DISCOURAGED, WHICH LEADS SUBSEQUENTLY TO SHORTAGES AND HIGHER PRICES. AS SECRETARY KISSINGER ASSURED THE COUNTRIES OF THIS HEMISPHERE IN HIS MARCH SPEECH AT HOUSTON, WE ARE INTERESTED IN EXPLORING AVENUES

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TOWARD INCREASED INTERNATIONAL PRODUCER/CONSUMER COOPERATION ON COMMODITY TRADE. THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY HAS ADOPTED A NEW APPROACH TO COMMODITY TRADE IN ITS LOME CONVENTION WITH 46 DEVELOPING STATES. THE COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES ARE CREATING A WORK GROUP TO DISCUSS THESE ISSUES WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM. IT SEEMS TO ME THAT WE IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE NEED TO EXAMINE SERIOUSLY THESE QUESTIONS AS WELL.

FOR OUR PART, THE U.S. IS ACTIVELY PARTICIPATING IN THE SEARCH FOR AN EFFECTIVE STABILIZATION AGREEMENT FOR COFFEE WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT. THIS COUNTRY HAD A GREAT DEAL TO DO WITH OTHEDDDD ESTABLISHING AND PROVIDING A DECADE OF COOPERATION ON THAT COMMODITY DURING THE FIRST AND SECOND AGREEMENTS. WE EXPECT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE RENEGOTIATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COCOA AND SUGAR AGREEMENTS SCHEDULED LATER THIS YEAR. WE ARE PREPARED TO EXAMINE OTHER COMMODITY PROBLEMS IN THE SAME CONSTRUCTIVE SPIRIT.

IT WILL SURPRISE NO ONE THAT THE UNITED STATES BELIEVES THAT THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETPLACE IS THE MOST EFFICIENT ALLOCATOR OF THE LIMITED SUPPLIES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OR INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS. ADMITTEDLY THERE ARE FLAWS IN THAT SYSTEM THAT MUST BE DEALT WITH, SUCH AS MARKETS NOT BEING ALLOWED TO WORK FREELY. IT IS ALSO OUR VIEW THAT GENERAL DEBATE OVER GLOBALIZED APPROACHES TO A HETEROGENEOUS TRADE IN THESE MATERIALS LENDS ITSELF MORE TO MISUNDERSTANDING THAN DEALING WITH SPECIFIC COMMODITIES,

SPECIFIC PROBLEMS AND SPECIFIC SOLUTIONS.

WE ARE TAKING A LONG, SERIOUS LOOK AT THOSE QUESTIONS NOW AND WE WILL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO HAVE THE TREATMENT OF THIS ISSUE AT THE SEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION AND SUBSEQUENTLY RESULT IN INCREASED UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION ON THIS ELEMENT OF OUR TRADE RELATIONS. SUCH AN APPROACH IS, WE BELIEVE, THE ONLY ONE WHICH CAN LEAD TO AN IMPROVED TRADING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRODUCER AND CONSUMER, AN OUTCOME OF GREAT VALUE TO THE COUNTRIES OF THIS HEMISPHERE.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:

A SUBJECT WHICH IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER. AT THE SPECIAL ECLA MEETING HELD IN MEXICO CITY ON THIS

SUBJECT LAST DECEMBER, IT WAS CLEAR THAT THE MOST URGENT NEED IS FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE METHODS BY WHICH TECHNICAL ADVANCES ARE DEVELOPED AND TRANSMITTED INTERNATIONALLY. WE ALSO NEED TO IDENTIFY THE TYPES OF TECHNOLOGIES WHICH WILL BE MOST USEFUL IN THE HEMISPHERE IN ATTACKING THE PROBLEMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, AND MORE EFFICIENT INDUSTRIALIZATION. WE SHOULD STRIVE FOR NEW MEANS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THIS AREA. THE U.S. HAS SUPPORTED THE CONCEPT OF AN INTER-GOVERNMENTAL EXPERT COMMITTEE FOR THE ANALYSIS OF THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN AMERICA. SUCH A COMMITTEE WOULD TAKE THE FIRST STEPS IN DEVELOPING NEW HEMISPHERIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS.

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION:

AS YOU KNOW, THE U.S. HAS LONG GIVEN ITS SUPPORT TO THE CONCEPT OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT. WE HOPE THAT THE EXISTING LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION MOVEMENTS, WHICH HAVE MADE THE GREATEST PROGRESS TOWARD INTEGRATION AMONG THE DEVELOPING NATIONS, WILL BE ABLE TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS WHICH HAVE BEEN NOTED IN THE STUDIES PREPARED FOR THIS MEETING, AND WILL BE ABLE TO CONTINUE COOPERATION ON PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS WHICH WILL BE OF ECONOMIC BENEFIT TO ALL THE MEMBER COUNTRIES. ONE MECHANISM OF COOPERATION PROPOSED IN THESE STUDIES--THE CREATION OF LATIN AMERICAN MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES--COULD BE A VALUABLE TOOL TO AID LATIN AMERICA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT; WE FEEL THAT SUCH EFFORTS WILL BE MOST USEFUL IF THEY ARE ORIENTED TOWARD PRODUCTION WHICH WILL BE

COMPETITIVE IN THE GLOBAL TRADING SYSTEM, RATHER THAN TOWARD PRODUCTION FOR A PROTECTED NATIONAL OR REGIONAL

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MARKET.

THE SUMMING UP;

I WISH TO ASSURE YOU THAT THE UNITED STATES IS ACUTELY CONCERNED WITH THE RETROGRADE EFFECTS UPON LATIN AMERICA OF THE RECENT WORLDWIDE ECONOMIC RECESSION. WE HAVE RESPONDED WITH REDIRECTION AND INCREASES IN BILATERAL ASSISTANCE TOWARD THE NATIONS IN MOST CRITICAL DIFFICULTY. THE TRADE ACT, WHICH HAS BEEN CRITICIZED IN SOME RESPECTS,

HAS THE POTENTIAL TO GREATLY BENEFIT OUR TRADING PARTNERS IN THIS HEMISPHERE. FURTHERMORE, THE U.S. HAS AGREED TO MULTILATERAL EXAMINATION OF A VARIETY OF PROPOSALS AND INITIATIVES WHICH HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED AS MEANS TO INCREASE

ASSISTANCE TO THE DEVELOPING WORLD. THESE INCLUDE THE THIRD WINDOW, THE SUBSIDY FOR THE OIL FACILITY, THE WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE AND THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT. THE UNITED STATES HAS PROPOSED A SPECIAL TRUST FUND FOR THE POOREST COUNTRIES.

OUR CONCERN CONTINUES AND IS PERVASIVE. WE ARE WILLING TO EXAMINE ALL REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES. EACH NATION HAS INTERESTS WHICH CANNOT BE COMPROMISED. THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT ACCEPT A PRIORI ANY ENCOMPASSING DECLARATION OF INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS, BUT I ASSURE YOU THAT WE ARE WILLING TO DISCUSS ANY ISSUE IN A FLEXIBLE AND FORTHCOMING WAY. THERE IS A WIDE AREA FOR MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL COMPROMISE ON TRADE, COMMODITY ISSUES, INDUSTRIALIZATION, TECHNOLOGY, INVESTMENT AND ASSISTANCE. THE UNITED STATES HAS A SOLID RECORD OF EQUITABLE AND, INDEED, BENEFICENT ACHIEVEMENT IN ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE COUNTRIES OF THE AMERICAS. WE DO NOT BELIEVE THAT PROGRESS SHOULD NOW STOP; WE ARE WILLING TO COOPERATE TO ACHIEVE A BETTER LIFE FOR ALL OUR PEOPLE. UNQUOTE KISSINGER

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